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60 Hurt, 119 Arrested

Gas Shell Kills L.A. Newsman
In Riot During Chicano Rally

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A well-known Mexican-American journalist was killed by a tear-gas projectile fired by sheriff's deputies during rioting here last night. A total of 60 persons were injured and 119 arrested in the disturbances.

The rioting erupted in a three-square-mile area when police moved in to make a single arrest from his crowd.

Ship Recovers
Man Missing
12 Hrs. at Sea

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—A man fell overboard from a liner Friday. After nearly 12 hours in the water, he was spotted and rescued by the same ship. Today he was reported to be in good spirits as he recovered from his ordeal.

The captain of the South African ship that lost and then rescued William Honeywell, 23, an Englishman living in Johannesburg, said: "His first words when he was pulled into the rescue boat were: 'It's a nice day for a swim.'"

"But," Capt. Alan Freer added, "he said that he thought he could have lasted only a few more hours."

The captain was interviewed at sea by the British Press Association over a radio telephone as Mr. Honeywell recuperated in the ship's sick bay. The ship, the 30,000-ton SA Vaal, is due to arrive at Southampton, England, Tuesday.

"Despite his bruises," the captain said, "Mr. Honeywell's condition is very satisfactory and he is very cheerful. He is very lucky to be alive."

Capt. Freer said that Mr. Honeywell was discovered missing shortly after 9 a.m. after the ship had left the Canary Islands off the African coast.

When officers learned that Mr. Honeywell's bed had not been slept in and that he was not among the 700 passengers aboard, the ship turned around and headed back to the area, about 50 miles from land, Capt. Freer said.

Spotted From Bridge

"We had been steaming for about 140 miles on our reciprocal course when he was spotted from the bridge," he added. "He was shouting and waving as we passed about 80 yards away."

The captain said that Mr. Honeywell told him "he could not remember falling overboard but came to when he found himself in the water and saw the ship sailing away."

A spokesman for the British Union Castle Line, which operates the ship, said he was a chance in a million that he was picked up. A man in high seas is almost invisible.

Negro Veteran of Vietnam
Buried in All-White Cemetery

FORT PIERCE, Fla., Aug. 30 (AP).—"I don't want my brother and his wife buried here with niggers. It's degrading to the cemetery. Why didn't they bury him over the hill where he belongs? It's a third-rate cemetery now."

E. J. Moulder, 73, was objecting to the burial yesterday of a Negro veteran of Vietnam, Spec. 4 Donald E. Williams, who died in combat at the age of 20. His body had lain here since Aug. 20 while district judge heard objections from relatives of local people who are buried in this previously all-white cemetery.

Mr. Moulder had confronted cemetery manager James A. Livesey, who said after the soldier's burial: "Some people say they want to remove their loved ones. But he added: 'These first reactions will cool down.'"

The Hillcrest Memorial Gardens refused to bury Spec. Williams' body until the judge ordered them to do so.

But in the end, he was buried—his mother's Bible on his beribboned chest.

Army riflemen fired a 21-round salute and Spec. Williams' mother

received from Maj. Ludwig Bezemek the American flag that had covered her son's coffin.

The government-issue coffin was lowered into a grave in a special section reserved for veterans of the armed forces and their families.

Several hundred persons, including many whites, attended the burial, which followed a prayer service on the banks of the Indian River in downtown Fort Pierce.

But before the concrete vault for the coffin was lowered into place, a worker prodded the sand below on Mr. Livesey's orders to check for a possible bomb or booby trap.

"We've had special guards here since this began and there's been no vandalism, but we've got to be on guard," Mr. Livesey explained.

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THE GREATEST GIFT—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson (right) looks on with delight at the birthday gift he received from his 3-year-old grandson, Patrick Lyndon Nugent, who is smiling at the good things to come. The cake was offered to Mr. Johnson, who turned 62 last week, at dedication ceremonies for the LBJ State Park, in Stonewall. Standing behind Patrick is Texas Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes.

Johnson Gets a 260-Acre Birthday Present

STONEWALL, Texas, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Texans by the thousands came to LBJ country yesterday to help dedicate a state park named for former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who lives across the river from it.

They came for a day-long celebration which was a delayed observance of Mr. Johnson's 62nd birthday. Private citizens had donated nearly \$250,000 to buy the 260 acres of new parkland west of Austin.

It was a happy day for the Johnsons, surrounded by friends

and neighbors. Their daughters with their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robb, were on hand.

The dedication program ended with the crowd singing "Happy Birthday, Dear Lyndon," while he and his oldest grandson, Lyndon Nugent, admired a birthday cake.

Mr. Johnson said the people in his country have kept the air and water clean. He praised the development of parks to provide beauty and happiness for children. He said it is better

to spend money for parks than for police and sheriffs.

Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes of Texas termed Mr. Johnson "the greatest conservation President since Theodore Roosevelt." He said 75,000 acres of seashore, four million acres of parks and nearly ten million acres of wilderness were set aside for the use of the people during the Johnson administration.

To this the former President said: "If we didn't leave this country better than we found it, we at least tried."

While last week's smooth transition encouraged optimism in some quarters, federal and state officials remained watchful. Particular concern has been expressed over metropolitan districts that are operating under recent court orders to desegregate by using extensive busing of children to integrate schools in urban ghettos.

Whites opposed to busing—an issue that has yet to be settled by the Supreme Court—have threatened to boycott schools in Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and in Miami and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., all of which open the school year tomorrow.

Yesterday, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger settled a court battle over desegregation of the Richmond schools when he refused to stay a federal court order requiring additional busing. Earlier last week, he had denied petitions by four school districts in North Carolina and Florida for similar delays until the Supreme Court ruled on school busing.

Protests by whites against court-ordered busing may interrupt the scheduled opening after Labor Day of classes in Charlotte and Winston-Salem, N. C., and Mobile, Ala.

Boycotts by Blacks

Moreover, for the first time a likelihood existed that this school year would bring about widespread boycotts of schools by blacks who were dissatisfied with desegregation plans worked out locally by white officials to obtain the approval of the federal government or federal judges.

Black leaders have contended in many instances that some white black schools were being closed in order to placate misgivings by whites about using them. Blacks have also asked for federal assurances that Negro teachers and principals will not be dismissed or relegated to subordinate duties.

The Nixon administration has said that it will act quickly to correct any abuses and to guarantee that the districts continue to comply with the law throughout the school year. After a round of court-ordered desegregation took place earlier this year, it was discovered that some schools were segregating children in the classroom and restricting contact between the races at lunchtime and at recess.

Litigation Feared

After an initial announcement that 100 Justice Department lawyers would be sent into the South to monitor desegregation, the administration released Southern political leaders had denounced the

He's Fined for Printing
List of Drug Sleuths

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Earlier this year, Jerry Renick, 24, a former clerk with the California attorney general's office, was found guilty of stealing the list and fined \$500.

Church Group Chief

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The General Assembly of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational) last night elected William Phelps Thomson, of Philadelphia, its new president. Mr. Thomson, 52, who succeeds the Rev. Wilhelm Niesel, is general secretary of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Catholic U.S. Army Officer Wins Discharge on Religion

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Although the Roman Catholic Church does not categorically oppose war, an Army officer who is a Catholic has won a discharge as a conscientious objector on purely religious grounds.

An Army spokesman at the Defense Department confirmed yesterday that 1st Lt. John J. Forrest, 27, of Newton, Mass., was discharged as a conscientious objector on Friday at Fort Monmouth, N.J., where he had served six months as an Army lawyer.

The Pentagon spokesman said he did not know whether the discharge was the first granted on the ground of conscientious objection founded on Catholic theology, but Mitchell Benjaya, a Boston lawyer who represented Lt. Forrest and specializes in draft cases, said it was the first such case in the country.

Hearing Last May

At a hearing at Fort Monmouth in May, Mr. Benjaya said, the lieutenant conceded that opposi-

tion to war was not Roman Catholic dogma, but contended that it was a viable minority view held by many clergymen and laymen in the church.

To support his contention, the lieutenant submitted letters from clergymen and official documents of the Second Vatican Council and the Synod of Bishops, which said in effect that a Catholic who concluded that a just war was impossible in the modern world could validly abstain from participation in or preparation for war.

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Resistance Crumbles on School Front

The South's Integration Day Is Here

By Jon Nordheimer

ATLANTA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The South stood this weekend on the verge of a rendezvous that was ordained by the Supreme Court more than 16 years ago.

Tomorrow morning, most of the Southern school districts that have resisted integration since 1954 will begin a new term and are scheduled to convert to unitary systems that no longer discriminate on the basis of race. They will convert of their own volition or by order of the federal courts.

A few dozen districts in several states desegregated without major incident last week, raising the hopes of the Nixon administration and others across the nation that those schools yet to open will follow suit. In all, 123 school districts in 11 Southern states have plans to eliminate all vestiges of the dual school system that stood for generations as the spine of the South's social order.

Buling by Burger

While last week's smooth transition encouraged optimism in some quarters, federal and state officials remained watchful. Particular concern has been expressed over metropolitan districts that are operating under recent court orders to desegregate by using extensive busing of children to integrate schools in urban ghettos.

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plan as a prejudgment. The President subsequently said that the administration would take the position that the South was expected to cooperate affirmatively in the desegregation process and that federal monitors would be dispatched only on specific complaints.

There was also concern that the adoption of many weak desegregation plans—chiefly those that have left all black schools in the cities—would lead to many years of further litigation and to the eventual resegregation of districts that encourage whites' flight from one school zone to another. While some cities such as Charlotte were ordered by one federal judge to achieve a racial balance in all of its schools, Atlanta and other cities will operate under plans that leave many schools all-black and isolated.

Another complicating factor has been the emergence of segregated private schools in the South and uncertainty over whether the President will require these institutions to comply strictly with a recent Internal Revenue Service ruling that schools that discriminate will lose their tax-deductible status.

Throughout the armed forces." At the time, Mr. Bennett was acting deputy assistant secretary for civil rights. Mr. Nixon appointed Mr. Bennett to the permanent post in June.

Mr. Bennett is credited with softening the services' position to permit such overt expressions of black pride as the black power salute (a raised clenched fist) and the Afro hair style.

Of the team leaders, Mr. Garment is white, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Bender and Mr. Bennett are black.

The two White House staff members will be accompanied by Frank Rendon, 24, deputy assistant secretary of defense for civil rights, and his aide, Howard Bennett, who conducted a similar investigation in Southeast Asia last November.

The official reported that the President would dispatch his two top advisers on minority affairs, special consultant Leonard Garment and special assistant Robert J. Brown.

The White House has been looking at the problem for some time now and it has not abated, as the President hoped it would, so he has to take action, the official remarked.

The team will depart Sept. 13 and visit camps and bases in England, Spain, Italy and Germany. Mr. Garment and Mr. Brown will remain with the team for 10 days, leaving the Pentagon officials to complete the investigation, scheduled to take three weeks.

KKK and Panthers

Obituaries

Evans Clark, Writer, Dies; 20th Century Fund Director

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Evans Clark, 82, a writer on social issues and economic problems, died Friday in Nyon, Switzerland. Mr. Clark and his wife, the former Freda Kirchwey, former editor and publisher of The Nation, were visiting their son, Michael, who is with the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

Mr. Clark's diverse public career ranged over a vast area—university instructor, foundation executive, medical-care official, housing expert and an extended period as a member of the editorial board of The New York Times.

At his death, Mr. Clark was a member of the board of trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund. He had served as its first executive director, from 1928 to 1933.

Devoted to Research

The fund, founded and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, has been devoted primarily to economic research and public education on economic problems. At first, it disbursed funds to other agencies. Later, under Mr. Clark's direction, it delved into controversial areas, working on the theory that controversy is an index of a topic's importance and of the need for its objective study.

The fund issued surveys relating to consumer credit, prepayment group medical service, economic sanctions in relation to peace, internal debts of the United States, old age security and labor cartels.

Wrote on Postwar Aims

During World War II, he wrote a report that he felt summarized what the American people were substantially agreed on for postwar aims. The study embodied in a large sense his own philosophy.

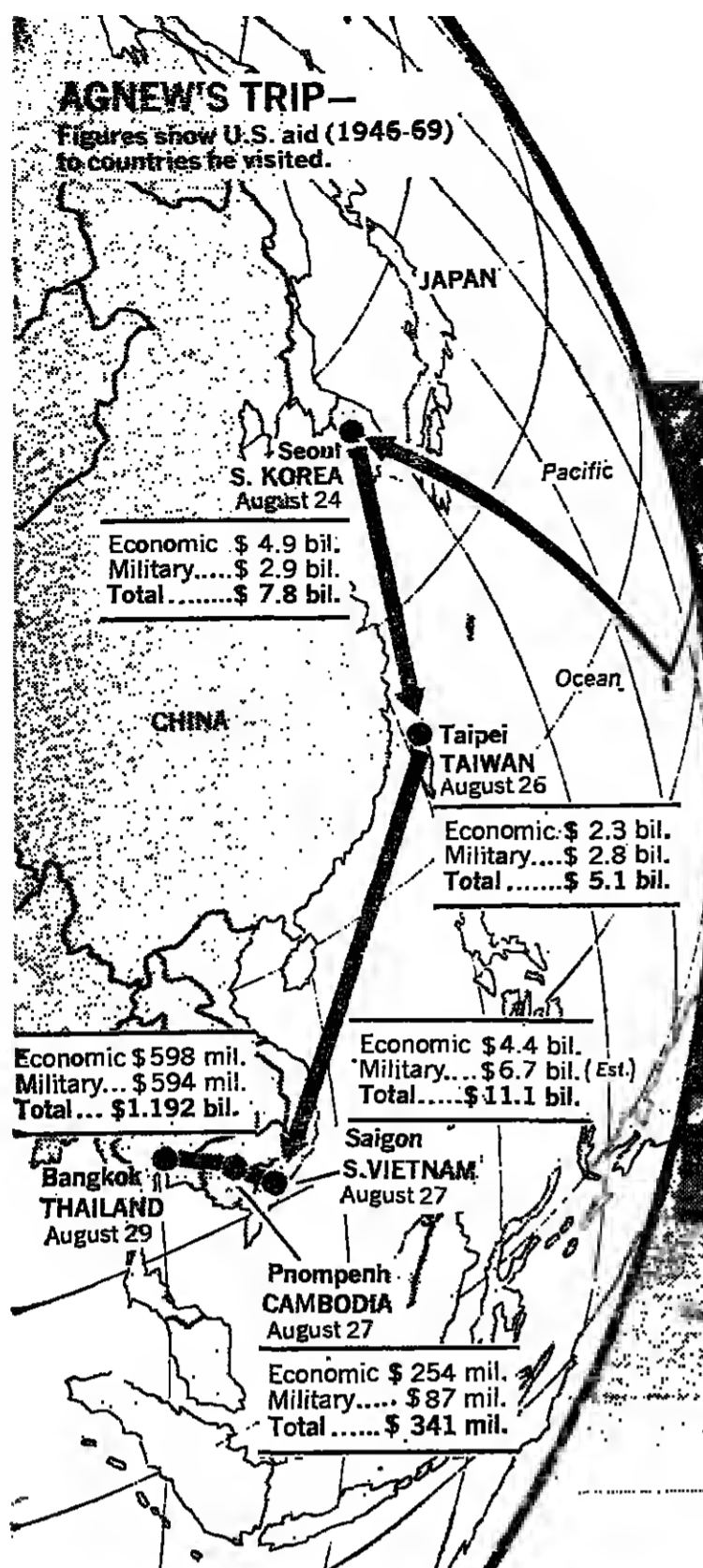
"We as a people know much more clearly now than we did when the last war ended what we want for the peace," he wrote. "We want no more Depression this time. We want work; we want to be able to buy with the money we earn, decent food, clothing and homes to live in; we want security in illness and old age; we want our children educated; and we want at least some of the luxuries that science and machinery have paraded before our eyes—an automobile, a radio, household conveniences."

Mr. Clark, a tall, gray-haired, distinguished-looking man, was one of the major incorporators of the Health Insurance Plan in 1944, the nonprofit organization that now provides medical care through 30 medical groups serving more than 130,000 people in the metropolitan area.

Mary Clare

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—British stage and screen actress Mary Clare, 73, who appeared in more than 400 productions, died

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58 R. Bassano, (Carnegie) 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On his swing through Asia last week (see map, left), Vice-President Spiro Agnew undertook the task of explaining a Nixon Doctrine for Asia that "can be as far-reaching at one moment as it is flaccid the next." In brief stopover in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, below, his assurances to Premier Lon Nol, at right, fell considerably short of his statement on the American commitment to Cambodia at the outset of his trip.



Women Have a Great Day As March Shows Strength

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—She stood in front of a flapping orange banner that said "Women Unite," and she smiled.

Then Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics" and one of the chief theoreticians of the women's liberation movement, began to speak to the 10,000 people who had gathered in New York's Bryant Park last Wednesday for a rally after a women's march down Fifth Avenue.

"You're beautiful; I love you," she told the crowd. "At last we have a movement."

With those words, the 36-year-old feminist, pretty much summed up the feelings of the women's coalition that had scheduled the Women's Strike for Equality on the 50th anniversary of the amendment that gave women the vote.

From its beginnings, the movement was widely regarded, especially by men, as somebody's idea of a bad joke. "A lesbian plot," muttered some. "A group of frustrated old maids who need a good man," said others. In some circles, the liberationists were viewed as Pucci-clad women from the "Seven Sisters" colleges who were outraged because they weren't editing Time and Newsweek.

The march helped refute those stereotypes. Every kind of woman you ever see in New York was there: limping octogenarians, bra-less teen-agers, Black Panthers, waitresses, Westchester matrons, fashion models, Puerto Rican factory workers, nurses in uniform, young mothers carrying babies on their backs.

Astonishing Turnout

They were marching because they wanted equality with men—and, they said, because they wanted men to think of them as human beings, not just sex objects.

In private, the strike leaders conceded that they were astonished by the turnout for the march. Estimates ranged as high as 50,000 people. They also expressed surprise at the fact that so many black women had marched—the movement has been thought of as concentrating on the middle-class, college-educated white woman—and that almost one of every ten marchers was a man.

"The whole thing was beyond our wildest dreams," commented Betty Friedan, the strike coordinator, who sparked the movement back in 1963 with her book, "The Feminine Mystique."

Another fact that became clear Wednesday was that the movement was not confined to the politically liberal Eastern Seaboard.

Although the Manhattan march was the most impressive action of all, there were also smaller marches and demonstrations in about 40 cities, including Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Kansas City and Durango, Colo.

The "lesbian plot" notion appeared to have been refuted when a member of the Radical Lesbians made a plaintive plea at the Bryant Park rally for support from her "straight" sisters in the movement. The speaker charged that the police were harassing lesbians, and that other women in the movement were ignoring their plight. "We're your sisters, and we need help!" the speaker cried.

Focus on Demands

As the strike leaders see it, the day's major accomplishments were that it showed women that the "sisterhood" is people who have never done so before talking about the movement and the three demands of the strike: free abortion on demand, free 24-hour child-care centers and equal opportunity in jobs and education.

One sign of the movement's strength is that opposition groups have sprung up, including the Men's Liberation Movement and the Fuzzcut League, Inc., whose slogan is "Purr, Baby, Purr." But most of the criticism comes from men, as did most of the heckling of Wednesday's parade.

At 46th Street, one man appeared wearing a brassiere. "If you don't wear one, I will," he shouted at some of the bra-less marchers. Other men threw pennies at the marchers, and carried placards reading "Draft Women Now" and "Back to the Kitchen."

Much of this hostility appears to be inspired by the movement's radical members, many of them self-proclaimed man-haters who decry the "myth of the vaginal orgasm" and refuse to cooperate with men in any walk of life.

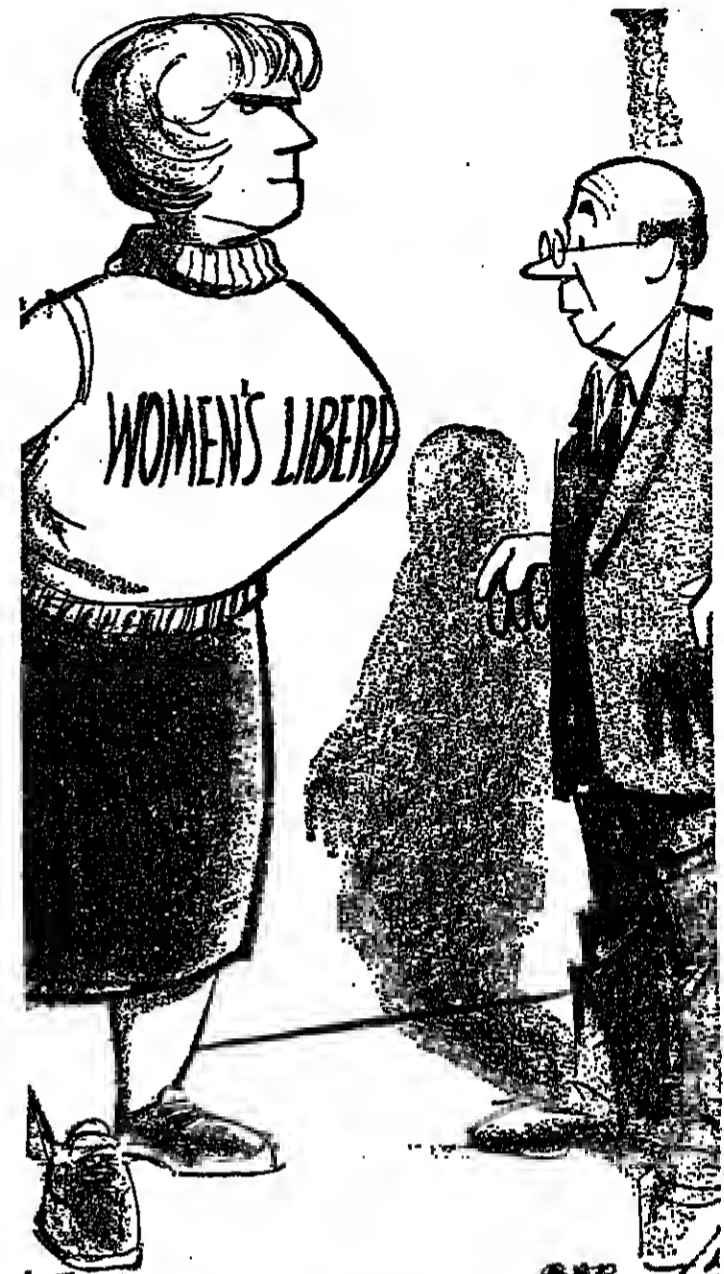
Many of the nonradical women, including most of the

members of the National Organization for Women (NOW), the movement's largest group, ignore these "crazies," as they often call them, and concentrate on "real" issues, such as equal pay for equal jobs. (Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show wage discrimination against women at all levels, from professional to service ones.)

One major weakness of the movement is that opposition to it also comes from women. These range from wives who are content to stay home with their children, and who view the movement as "unfeminine," to successful career women who

believe that the protesters either aren't trying hard enough—or have limited abilities to begin with. (A recent Gallup poll showed that 65 percent of American women believe that women get as good a break in this country as men.)

What will the movement take on next? Most feminists say it will be the Equal Rights Amendment, which passed the House on Aug. 10 after being bottled up in committees for 17 years. If the Senate doesn't pass it, or the states take an unusually long time to ratify it, the odds are good that the women will take to the streets again.



"Yes, Dear."

Gallup Poll

Democrats Gain Over GOP In Confidence Rating

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Democratic party has a substantial lead over the Republicans in the Gallup Poll as the party "best able to handle the top problems" of the United States.

The gap between the Democrats and Republicans has doubled since the last survey in June.

In the new results, from questioning of a cross-section of 1,501 Americans between July 31 and Aug. 2, the Democrats led the Republicans, 51 percent to 19 percent, in the confidence rating, with 30 percent discerning no difference and 11 percent with no opinion. In the June survey the Democrats were ahead by 27 percent to 21 percent, a gap of 6 percentage points.

Those queried in the poll were also asked to name what they considered the nation's top problem.

The question of environmental pollution showed the biggest increase as a cause for public concern in this poll.

Up From 2 to 10 Percent

Last June only 2 percent of a sample polled mentioned pollution as one of the most important problems facing the nation. In the results of the latest poll, released yesterday, 10 percent mentioned pollution as a major problem.

This means that in two months time, ten million people have been added to the number who would name it as the nation's top problem.

The problem most frequently mentioned in the later poll was the Vietnam War. In the June poll, youth protests, or campus unrest, was the leader. Concern over campus protests fell 10 percentage points in two months while concern over the Vietnam war rose two percentage points. The decline in concern over

campus unrest was "properly largely attributable to the fact that schools were in summer recess and widespread disturbances had declined."

Following is a listing of the problems mentioned and a comparison with the late-June survey:

	Latest	June
Vietnam War	24	22
Youth protests (campus unrest)	17	27
High cost of living	14	10
Other international problems (not Vietnam)	11	14
Air-water pollution	10	2
Racial problems	9	13
Crime and lawlessness	6	4
Drug use, drug addiction	6	3
Polarization of public attitudes	3	6
Teen-age problems	2	4
Other	10	14
Don't know	3	2

(Figures add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.)

Once the question of the most important problems had been asked, the people surveyed were asked, "Which political party do you think can do a better job of handling the problem you have just mentioned—the Republican party or the Democratic party?" The following were the results:

	Latest	June
Democrats	51	27
Republicans	19	21
No Difference	30	42
No opinion	11	10

Allocating the answers of persons indicating "no difference" or "no opinion," to both parties equally, the ratio obtained is 56 percent Democratic to 44 percent Republican.

Disturbing Questions on U.S. Tie to Cambodia

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—U. Alexis Johnson, the courtly, silver-haired Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, had barely begun his testimony last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the inevitable question came up: "Do we have a commitment to defend Cambodia?" Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, asked, frowning over the tops of his Ben Franklin reading glasses.

"No, I do not think we do," Mr. Johnson said softly.

"But," the senator persisted, "we are presently conducting very extensive air operations over Cambodia, and many press accounts assert that direct tactical support is being given to the Cambodian forces. We also have increased our military assistance to the Lon Nol government and the Vice-President has said we are going to do everything we can to help the Lon Nol government."

Mr. Johnson's discomfort was easy to understand. As the administration's representative before the committee, he was in the unhappy role of enunciating an official position that was fast becoming an empty semantic exercise.

Agnew and Lon Nol

The exercise seemed even more pointless by the week's end, after Vice-President Spiro Agnew had paid a five-hour visit to the Cambodian capital and had symbolically, if not literally, embraced Premier Lon Nol and his government.

As a result of that visit and the Vice-President's remarks earlier in the week, the debate over an American commitment to the regime in Phnom Penh has become largely academic. In the course of three months, the administration's public policy and pronouncements on Cambodia have come full circle.

In addition to announcing the administration's intention to do "everything we can" to help the Lon Nol government, Mr. Agnew asserted it would be "impossible" for United States troops to pull out of Vietnam if the Communists topple the Cambodian government. At a background briefing for editors and publishers of Western newspapers at San Clemente the next day, ranking officials of the administration confirmed that the Vice-President had

consulted with President Nixon and was speaking within the framework of national policy in his remarks on Cambodia.

Taken together, the statements represented a complete turnaround from what the administration had been saying on the importance of the survival of the Cambodian government. On June 23, for example, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said the continuation of the Lon Nol regime would be "helpful," but was not necessarily "essential." Now, judging by Mr. Agnew's remarks, it is not only essential but critical.

Distilled to its essentials, the evolving administration view on

Cambodia seems to proceed from the following basic assumptions:

- That there is—in the administration view—an inescapable relationship between what happens on the Cambodian battlefield and the ultimate success or failure of the Vietnamization program.

- That the security of American forces in South Vietnam and their orderly withdrawal depends at least in part on the existence of a cooperative non-Communist government in Phnom Penh.

- That the United States must take whatever steps neces-

sary to prevent the enemy from gaining free access to Cambodia's seaports, and the 600-mile-long Cambodian-South Vietnamese frontier. Such access, it is argued, would jeopardize the American withdrawal from Vietnam.

It is on these assumptions, which were outlined during the course of the background briefing, that the current policy toward Cambodia is based. But the key question that remains unanswered, of course, is what price is the administration prepared to pay to implement this policy. Or more simply, how far is it prepared to go in defending the Lon Nol govern-

ment against a Communist takeover?

Money Not Men

The answer is not easy to establish with any certainty. At the moment, it appears to be money and equipment, yes; men, no.

At least that seemed to be the pattern last week. On Monday, the State Department formally announced an administration decision to provide Cambodia with up to \$40 million in small arms, ammunition, communication equipment, spare parts and training assistance during the next year to help outfit and modernize the ragtag Cambodian armed forces.

The next day administration officials acknowledged that they were mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic aid program to bail out Cambodia's war-damaged economy. Figures as high as \$200 million have been proposed for the program, but by the time it gets through Congress, the total value is likely to be far less.

Even Mr. Agnew said he had told Premier Lon Nol during their conference that "the United States is not going to become militarily involved in Cambodia." In relating this to reporters, the Vice-President conveniently ignored the fact that United States planes are already bombing enemy targets all over Cambodia.

Help From Allies

Rather than send troops, the administration is likely to concentrate for the moment on some interim steps, such as encouraging other Southeast Asian allies like the Thais and South Vietnamese to commit additional men and material to Phnom Penh's defense. If the past is any guide, however, this will prove to be a frustrating and costly effort.

Perhaps the most important unanswered question, then, is what the administration will do if these stopgap measures fail and its evolving Cambodia policy becomes seriously threatened.

This is the principal concern of the administration's critics. Several of them spoke out in warning last week. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, led the chorus, describing the deepening United States involvement in Cambodia as "a very gloomy picture."

"I just hope the administration is aware of the trap they are getting into if this gets out of hand," he said. "It's a revival of the pattern that was Viet-

'Gulliver' Agnew Tugs at Asian Ties

By Laurence Stern

SAIGON, (UPI).—The Vice-President of the United States may well have begun to feel like "Gulliver" T. Agnew as he whirled from capital to capital through Asia in his role as an apostle for the Nixon doctrine.

He could see, at first hand, the difficulties of extricating the gigantic American presence here from the vast and costly skein of military commitments that have been woven in this part of the world during the last two decades.

He has learned, first hand, that the alliance here of "friendly free world forces" has grown suspicious, alarmed and downright hostile at the prospect that they will have to take on a greater share of the burden of their self-defense.

From Taiwan to Bangkok, the Vice-President heard the same message from client governments that have grown accustomed to generous helpings of American cash, troops and advisers—all in the name of fighting Asian Communism.

That message, reduced to its most elementary formulation, is: Don't take it away—at least not yet.

Press Demands

So said Korean President Chung Hee Park at the prospect that the United States will withdraw 20,000 of the 64,000 American troops in the country. So said President Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo during Spiro Agnew's stop in Taiwan.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu is also understood to have handed the Vice-President a bill for future American dollars and manpower to ensure

the survival of the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam.

And in Bangkok, even before Mr. Agnew's visit, the Thai government had served notice that it expects additional compensation from the United States for current and future withdrawals of American troops—6,000 this year and 10,000 next.

Three years ago Clark Clifford, just before he became U.S. Secretary of Defense, took a swing through the Far East to test the willingness of South Vietnam's neighbors to increase their support of the Saigon government. It was as Mr. Clifford was later to recall it, a disillusioning experience. He found no takers.

The experience was to figure profoundly in Mr. Clifford's conversion from a hawk into an advocate of American disengagement and negotiated settlement in Vietnam. The 1968 Tet offensive clinched the case and helped him persuade President Johnson to abandon the quest for military victory in Vietnam.

No Emotions Shared

Whatever Mr. Agnew's private emotions may be as he moves from capital to capital, he has not shared them even with the small group of newsmen he selected to accompany him on the trip.

There have, however, been a few hints of reaction. After his session with Mr. Park in Seoul, for example, the Vice-President observed with a shake of his head that the Koreans were "hard bargainers." The Korean stop ended in the rare international spectacle of the American Vice-President and Korean president disagreeing over what they had agreed to.

And in an informal press conference following his stop in Taiwan, the Vice-President suggested that the Chiang government was over-concerned with the dangers of attack from China—the traditional raison d'être for vast American military aid to Taiwan.

"I attempted to reassure the president that this would be a very non-productive exercise for the Chinese," Mr. Agnew related. "...I told him I didn't believe with the much less risky exercises that the Communists were engaged in, in other parts of the world, for example in North Vietnam... that this would represent a very worthwhile undertaking."

Chiang Is Worried

The Vice-President also acknowledged that the Chiang government is "worried" about the Nixon administration's proclaimed interest in improving relations with mainland China. If the Nixon administration is serious about the Nixon doctrine, then the job immediately ahead is to scale down the present deployment of American power in this region. It is Vietnamization Koreanization—Asianization, to improvise on the Washington argot of our time.

But to achieve this the administration will have to snap the bonds of commitment that have been forged in the form of treaties, secret agreements, executive understandings and covert military and intelligence operations.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about moving itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

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Senatorial Priorities

The Senate of the United States has made much, recently, of its responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs. And in this connection there has been a good deal of talk about "priorities"—about the need to make domestic wants and needs superior to ventures abroad. This has enabled a number of senators to take a high moral tone, vis-a-vis the administration, and for the Senate to engage in a number of legislative efforts to inject itself into global matters. No one can seriously question the constitutionality of this attitude nor, given the gravity of the international situation, the practical justification for it—in principle. But the public is entitled to question the Senate's own priorities.

The Senate did pass the administration bill to reconstruct the postal service—perhaps the most drastic measure of administrative reform ever enacted. But it did so after an unprecedented strike by mailmen, and under the threat of another.

President Nixon's plan to change the welfare program—an even more fundamental and far-reaching proposal—has not fared so well. It has bogged down in the finance committee, and the best that Sen. Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader, is willing to promise is that it will be brought up for floor debate "before we adjourn." And this, Sen. Mansfield added, somewhat gratuitously, will be done because the Senate owes the President "the courtesy" of doing so.

One of the most serious charges against American involvement in Vietnam is that

it has hampered measures necessary for tranquility and progress at home. Many senators have made this point. But is it wise or logical for the Senate to prove it by endless debate on foreign issues, while practical programs, whose absence the senators deplore, languish in committee?

The family assistance plan, which the President has put forward as a corrective for the admitted evils of the present welfare system, may not be perfect. But it is being tested in the field, and further tests can be made before the whole plan is fully implemented. The basic idea is good: its practice can be tried out extensively, and either made to work or scrapped. The Nixon administration has introduced a degree of flexibility into its approach which is unusual; it is, however, in keeping with the administration's imaginative outlook on a number of critical subjects of national concern.

The President has been accused of failures of imagination in racial problems and in the conduct of the Southeast Asian war. But it is neither fair nor good for the country to harp on these themes to the exclusion of action in the fields where Mr. Nixon is, by general consent, showing promise of introducing major beneficial changes. In other words, the Senate should get down from its high moral horse and do some work. Or the country will have good reason to wonder just where the upper house is trying to ride.

Talk or Talk-Fight in Vietnam

The renewed prospect of secret talks for the first time in a year, now that North Vietnam has joined the United States in sending a high-level negotiator back to Paris, is important—but much more important is whether either side has anything new to say. There is an opportunity for a new initiative that neither Washington nor Hanoi would be wise to ignore.

For the moment, the Communists indicate that they have come not to make new proposals but to hear what the United States has returned to propose. Ambassador Bruce's instructions seem to be similar: to probe the Communist position and, only then, return to Washington to discuss what new approaches, if any, he would like President Nixon's authority to take. That could make for another series of tragic non-meetings. There has been too much of this kind of sparring already.

Twenty-nine months have passed since President Johnson set the Paris talks in motion. Half that time was spent in procedural wrangles; since then, neither side has budged significantly from its initial substantive proposals of May, 1969. Meanwhile, both sides have suffered more casualties—including 23,000 American dead—than in the three years from the entrance of organized American and North Vietnamese combat units up to the Johnson offer.

This talk-fight strategy on both sides is bankrupt. American troop withdrawals can Vietnamize the war, but they cannot end it. The Communist response—reversion to small-unit guerrilla and terrorist operations—is more likely to assure protracted conflict than victory. A negotiated settlement is the only way to end the war for both sides. The time has come now for a determined effort to break the stalemate in those talks through compromise on both sides.

The central issue in the Paris talks, as in the struggle on the ground from its very beginning, is who shall govern South Vietnam. The Saigon government clearly will not agree to the Communist demand that it step aside in favor of a provisional coalition government, nor is the Nixon administration going to force it to do so, even if it could. The Communists are not going to agree to the Saigon-Washington proposal to settle the issue by elections. Yet, until a political settlement is in sight, Hanoi is surely not going to discuss mutual withdrawal of external forces from South Vietnam, as demanded by Washington.

The best way to by-pass these difficulties in Paris is to start by negotiating the conditions of a cease-fire. Various cease-fire schemes are conceivable in Vietnam, and a number have been under study in Washington and Saigon. The chief question about them, a White House source recently said, is what signal a cease-fire proposal would give and what evolution of events a cease-fire would start, assuming it were accepted.

A proposal to negotiate the terms of a "standstill" cease-fire would signify willingness to accept the status quo militarily, politically and territorially, pending elections or negotiation of a more permanent form of political accommodation or reconciliation. It would reflect a high degree of realism, since neither side can expect to win at the conference table what it does not already hold on the ground.

In the past, Presidents Nixon and Thieu both expressed skepticism about a cease-fire. Last October, President Thieu offered to negotiate the conditions of a cease-fire, but did not indicate what kind he had in mind. Now, in a watershed speech delivered July 31, Mr. Thieu has made it clear that he is prepared to discuss "a standstill cease-fire" of a temporary character, as distinct from a coalition government or a permanent "leopard spot" partition of South Vietnam.

He laid down three conditions: The terms of the cease-fire must be fully discussed and agreed upon before they take effect; there must be "efficient supervision, with sufficient personnel, sufficient means all over the country" to prevent military gains for the enemy; the cease-fire must be followed promptly by "serious discussions" aimed at a global solution of the war. "Any war, if concluded by mutual agreement on both sides, must go through the first stage that is a cease-fire," Mr. Thieu said.

A standstill cease-fire in South Vietnam will be more difficult to negotiate than in the Middle East because of the checkerboard division of the country into Saigon-controlled, Communist-controlled and contested areas. Nor is it clear, as yet, how Hanoi would respond to a firm allied proposal to initiate such negotiations.

But, now that President Thieu has opened the door for this possibility, the United States should waste no time in putting a cease-fire proposal on the table.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Men and Women

The grounds for women's discontent are complex. They arise from assumptions deeply rooted in history—that the woman keeps house, that the husband is master of the house, that the woman fills a submissive role in marriage, that a woman to be feminine must devote herself to making herself attractive to men. And so on.

Biologically, of course, the sexes are not equal, but men and women as persons should be accepted by each other as equal, with that full sense of equality where neither finds it extraordinary or special or degrading if a woman does a job or a man does the housekeeping, or vice versa. We still have a long way to go before we achieve that degree of easy, relaxed understanding.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1895

PARIS.—Much emotion has been caused in Vienna by the Tsar's sending thirty thousand rifles and a considerable quantity of munitions of war to the Prince of Montenegro. Some newspapers, even, are not far from believing that this present is an indication that the peace of Europe is menaced. Such a view is probably an exaggeration. For many years Europe has ceased to regard armaments as a sign of coming war, inasmuch as for 25 years past all the Continental Powers have been armed to the teeth.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1920

CHARLESTON, Va.—Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, speaking here today, said that no modification had been made in the naval programme that had already been adopted. Not only is it being strictly carried out, but docks of enormous size are in course of construction. "The United States," he said, "is building eighteen dreadnaughts, battlecruisers, and twelve other powerful ships, which will assure that the United States Navy will be the most powerful in the world."



Human Rights vs. Property Rights

By James Reston

ASPEN, Colo.—The prevailing mood in the West is clearly conservative, but here, as elsewhere, thoughtful men and women are challenging many of the popular assumptions that have long been taken for granted in America.

For example, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies has gathered in its executive program a number of business and professional men here and they are examining and questioning, among other things, the following widely held beliefs:

• Air and water are free commodities.

• Most land and the resources on it and under it may be used in accordance with the unrestricted desires of its private owners.

• Economic development should proceed along lines largely determined by private initiative.

• Economic decisions in America should be left primarily to the interplay of market forces.

• And, finally, continuous economic growth will inevitably produce a continuous growth in social well-being, and a growing population will both stimulate and benefit from economic expansion.

Great national political debates are often foreshadowed in private

discussions within a very small minority or segment of a nation, and it is clear that the men gathered here are seeing the so-called "environmental crisis" not only as a physical and technical problem but as one that raises fundamental political, economic, and philosophical questions about private and public planning.

Some of the specific questions before the Aspen executive seminar and also before leading scientists and philosophers who are meeting here in a technology conference, under the International Association for Cultural Freedom are the following:

• If the rising pollution of air and water becomes unacceptable or dangerous to the general public, who should pay for reducing or eliminating the pollution?

• If the preservation of finite resources requires recycling and re-using nonrenewable materials, who should pay, and how, for the disposal of solid waste for which consumers have no further use?

• What personal and corporate uses of private property are considered to be in conflict with the public interest in a healthy environment, including the aesthetic values of the environment?

• If the pursuit of unrestrained economic expansion raises intolerable threats to the quality of human life—and if the doctrine of no-growth is politically and morally unacceptable—how do we determine the desirable direction for economic development in the future?

• In the course of establishing standards for a healthy environment, should reliance be placed on incentives or punitive measures, or some combination of these, to secure compliance?

• Since some measure and form of national planning is implied in some of these questions, what are the implications of this for the free-enterprise tradition and for the procedures of democratic society?

Deeper Questions

These are the deeper environmental questions which few politicians have ventured to raise, for some of these questions challenge not only the private interests of powerful forces in the United States, but also challenge long-established concepts of the rights of private property in a capitalist society.

It will be a long time before anybody finds acceptable answers to these questions, and a long time after that before even tentative compromises are written into law. But in the meantime the discussion on the environment crisis is getting wider and deeper, and once the war is over, it is likely to influence almost every aspect of our national politics.

The U.S. in Cambodia And Middle East

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The United States is getting in deeper in both Cambodia and the Middle East. In Cambodia it is more unwilling than willing; in the Middle East it is willing after first being unwilling. In both cases the outcome is highly uncertain.

Take Cambodia first. The optimists in the administration now are rating the chances of survival of the Lon Nol government as somewhat better than 50-50. They argue that press reports give a false impression of a concerted Communist offensive and of Communist control of vast areas where as much of what the enemy is doing amounts to no more than taking a town and then withdrawing.

These optimists concede that if the Communists, after the rainy season ends in October-November, make a major effort they could give the Cambodian regime a very hard time. To make such an effort, they add, would mean lessening Communist efforts in South Vietnam and thus permitting the Saigon regime to further consolidate its hold.

To fend off the Communists and to foil a major assault, should it come, the United States is getting in deeper and deeper on the grounds of protecting American forces in the process of pulling out of South Vietnam. Extensive use of U.S. air power, an enlarged military aid program, a continuing economic aid program and support for both South Vietnam and Thailand so they can send troops to help Lon Nol are all now in motion.

The Other View

By contrast, pessimists outside government see the Communists taking over Cambodia sooner or later. They think the kind of situation that exists there today is favorable to Communist guerrilla tactics. Furthermore, they figure that as the American withdrawal from South Vietnam proceeds the Thieu-Ky regime will collapse under the resulting pressure. Right-wing generals probably would take over but they would be followed by a leftist coup by men who would make a deal with Hanoi and invite the United States to get out totally.

In each case, doubtless, wish is father to thought. Whatever one thinks of the Cambodian venture, it is evident the administration probably would prefer that it had not happened and now is rationalizing what it is doing as necessary to bring about extrication from Vietnam.

The Middle East is something else again. When the American peace initiative began the idea was to construct the outcome that the Soviets would have to withdraw from Egypt. That theme now has given way to another: The United States, along with the Soviet Union, may very well end up in some peace-keeping role under a United Nations umbrella.

This would not mean combat forces of both nations, as administration spokesmen explain it, but rather token forces as a guarantee for a peace agreement.

A "Guarantee" Here the probability is that only such an on-the-ground American physical presence, as part of the final mix of a complex settlement, could persuade the Israelis that they really had an American "guarantee." In essence, the U.S. presence would be a trip-wire in somewhat the sense that a small contingent of U.S. forces in West Berlin is a trip-wire that, once broken, rings alarms producing major political activity and the threat of American military action.

The Israelis have no faith in a UN force and Sen. J. William Fulbright's idea of a U.S.-Israeli treaty as part of a Middle East settlement, given the normal clause about invoking American "constitutional processes" before taking action, probably would provide less instant American involvement than would a U.S. presence.

All of these ideas, however, foreshadow a new American willingness to accept a more or less permanent American involvement in a military sense, in the Middle East.

The much touted Nixon Doctrine, in essence, is designed to reposition the United States in the world. One aspect is to extricate the United States from Vietnam and the Cambodian affair, rightly or wrongly, as part of that effort. The effect of American presence in the Middle East is another aspect of the same idea.

Administration officials, in a series of briefings for editors around the country, are pressing the theme that the post-World War II American age of expansion around the world is ended and President Nixon now is trying to create a new structure to bring America's responsibilities in line with its possibilities.

Cambodia-Vietnam and the Middle East are two key testing grounds for that effort.

Letters

The Original

With some amusement I have been following the controversy raging over the authenticity of a portrait of Pope Julius II, from the school of Raphael, the original of which is claimed to be owned by the Vatican, the Vatican, and the National Gallery of London. With amusement I say, because the original is in none of these places. It is in my storage room, together with other things.

I don't hang it up because I can't stand the gloom emanating from it. Enclosed is a photographic slide I made of it. The picture came into my possession through an ancestor of mine, Camillo Borghese. I cannot stand publicly, and the matter does not further interest me. Therefore, my name and address are fictitious.

ROMELSTILZCHEN.

To inexpert eyes, the enclosed slide looks better than the "original"—or should that be "copy"?

Meany and the ILO

It is with sadness that the leaders of American labor influence our foreign policy in directions least likely to help the strategy toward accommodation.

The recent decision of AFL-CIO President George Meany to urge withdrawal of American support for the ILO because of appointment of a Russian as one of the assistant directors seems from these European shores to sound as only one voice of American labor. Is this so? Is there no other leader prepared to question this negative response to the meaningful activities of the ILO?

RAYMOND B. YOUNG JR.
St. Cloud, France.

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1970

Page 7

Eurobonds

Market Gets New Lease on Life
With \$50 Million Esso Funding

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Eurobond market took a new lease on life last week, with trading described as active and new issues being placed up at last. Taking the lion's share of credit for the market's improvement was the announcement that Esso Overseas Finance NV is raising \$50 million through two Eurobond issues. One, \$30 million of five-year notes, is expected to carry a coupon of 9 percent. The other, a \$20 million, 15-year issue, has a 9 1/2 percent coupon indicated. Both are expected to be priced at par.

The flotation is unconditionally guaranteed by Esso's parent, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and represents the first public international financing from Esso. Market observers noted several factors in the decision to split the issue. First, the Eurobond market is "size conscious," that is, after the battering taken in 1970, investor inclinations are to spread the risks, rather than take a large lump of any one given issue.

For another, the dollar is still, "in the abstract," a risk currency, and that promotes investor interest in shorter term issues.

The point is not that there is any strong feeling that a change in dollar parity is in store—the dollar is considered as too pivotal a point in the present monetary picture for that to happen in the foreseeable future.

But with the United States itself advocating reforms of the dollar parity system there is the feeling that change is in

the wind. As no one can tell where the risks would arise in any such reform, the inclination is to be cautious, putting cash into the shorter end of the market where possible.

For SONI, putting the bulk of the financing in five-year notes enhances the chances of later refunding the debt at lower rates.

The yields offered on prestigious SONI's issues, which some consider very generous on the longer-term debentures—also answer for the time being the question of where interest rates are going.

Some market observers feel the continuing high European rates will discourage U.S. borrowers, who at present can get less expensive cash at home for domestic use. But as long as U.S. restrictions on capital exports remain in effect, there is a demand constant for the market that can count on Esso's borrowing will be for overseas operations.

Overall, the reaction to SONI's plan approximated the market has been waiting for a first-class issue to put it back on the track after the worst year of its short life—and a better U.S. name just does not exist.

On the secondary market, last week, prices firmed early in the week, especially for high-coupon straight dollar debts. But with the SONI announcement they dropped back by 1 1/2 points.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
Commodity Index	110.5	110.5	110.5
Currency in circ.	\$54,702,000	\$54,702,000	\$54,702,000
Total loans	\$81,128,000	\$81,128,000	\$81,128,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,434,000	2,470,000	2,434,000
Auto production	116,468	98,825	116,468
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,672,000	9,680,000	9,672,000
Freight car loadings	543,894	533,894	543,894
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr.	32,612,000	32,238,000	30,156,000
Business failures	211	204	189

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, export-import, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1969
Employed	\$8,231,000	\$7,823,000	\$7,814,000
Unemployed	4,510,000	4,609,000	3,152,000
Industrial production	169.2	168.5	175.2
*Personal income	\$801,300,000	\$788,800,000	\$752,300,000
*Money supply	\$204,300,000	\$203,700,000	\$195,600,000
Copiers' Price Index	135.7	135.2	128.2
Construction contracts	180	184	176
*Mfr. Inventories	\$97,800,000	\$97,900,000	\$92,500,000
Exports	\$3,776,000	\$3,895,700	\$3,212,000
Imports	\$3,899,800	\$3,260,700	\$3,157,500

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1967-68=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. The construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stock Market Showing Renewed Confidence
In the U.S. Economy, Prices and Volume Climb

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Myths die slowly. One myth that exhibits a stubborn tenacity for life is the notion that wars, somehow, are necessary to keep the economy moving ahead.

It may have seemed that way once. The Civil War touched off a giant expansion of the American economy. The experience was repeated with the great war of 1914-1918. As recently as World War II, arms buying by Britain and France helped to pull the United States out of a depression which had resisted large doses of civilian pump-priming.

In the postwar years, however, nations discovered that wars weren't needed to keep economies from stagnating, that there were acceptable alternatives to increasing the supply of money, governments could achieve much the same results.

The situation was not unlike that described by Charles Lamb in his "Dissertation on Roast Pig." The deluge was discovered accidentally. The time, it was thought, that the only way to obtain roast pig was to burn down a house. Finally it was realized that arson was neither necessary nor inevitable for the creation of the dish.

Further On, Perhaps
The issue is germane because large cuts have been made during the last two years in military spending, and government officials are saying that very little more can be trimmed from the defense budget. Nevertheless, if the turnabout in the economy is as strong and as broad as it begins to appear,

further cuts in spending on arms and military manpower may offer the only opportunity for keeping the demand from overflowing once again into inflationary excess.

Certainly victory over inflation, signalled last week by the first decline in wholesale prices in two years, is far less certain than a widespread revival of demand. The drop in the wholesale price index to 117.1 percent of the 1957-59 average

in August from 117.7 percent the month before centered entirely in farm products and processed foods—the industrial component continued to rise—and could easily be reversed if the corn blight proves as serious as some believe. In addition, the fuel shortage could put strong upward pressure on utility bills.

As for demand, the evidence has suggested that a revival of consumer buying—for housing, for automobiles and for

other consumer durables—would be offset by a continued decline in defense spending and in business spending for plant and equipment. There was also the expectation that an automobile strike might take some of the steam out of a two-rapid revival of demand.

The likelihood of any offset to revived consumer demand declined somewhat in the week. Eight of the 101 plants of the Ford Motor Co. settled local differences with the United Automobile Workers, lending support to the opinion that an automobile strike may not occur Sept. 15. Although such local agreements do not affect wages and fringe benefits, the basic issues, they usually have

been a source of wide-scale, basic and other have proved stumbling blocks to the swift resumption of production.

The notion gained credence that a contract settlement might be postponed for several months, giving the companies time to take advantage of resumed consumer buying and to get a start on the new model year, giving the union time for its members to recover from layoffs and lost overtime.

The likelihood of a continued slowdown in business spending on new plant and equipment also lost ground. The National Industrial Conference Board reported that capital appropriations of the nation's 1,000 largest companies—a forerunner of actual spending—were down only 0.7 percent in the April-June quarter after drops of 13 percent in the first quarter and of 2 percent in the final quarter of last year.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hamner

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Some favorable economic developments enabled the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market last week to make their biggest advances in months.

The Amex price index finished on Friday up 0.89 at 21.00, its highest since June in months. Turnover climbed to 31,768,913 shares from 10,740,745 shares in the preceding week.

One of the stronger issues was Pickwick International, a leading record company and merchandiser, which advanced 4 points to 17 1/2. The company recently reported record profits for the year ended April 30, 1970, of \$1.66 a share compared to \$1.40 in fiscal 1968.

Another mover was Pioneer Plastics which jumped 6 points to 18 3/4. The company said it has developed a new material for creating surfacing on household items.

The over-the-counter market also enjoyed an exceptional week. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues rose 15.45 points for the week and finished on Friday at 311.45.

Among the stronger counter issues, Tampax soared 19 points; Taylor Wine was up 6; Tecumseh rose 8; Electronic Data Systems climbed 5, and Alexander & Alexander, Bundag, O. M. Scott, Recognition Equipment and Johnson Products each rose 3 points.

Continued strong institutional buying sent the insurance group higher to active trading. American International Group rose 4; Connecticut General was up 1 1/2 and Government Employees added a point.

Bank stocks moved higher on institutional buying as the prospects of easier money helped buoy the group. The Bank of America soared 5; Security Pacific backed on 2 1/3 and The First National Bank of Boston advanced 3 1/4.

Over-Counter Market

Over-Counter Market	High	Low	Last	Chg	Over-Counter Market	High	Low	Last	Chg	Over-Counter Market	High	Low	Last	Chg	Over-Counter Market	High	Low	Last	Chg
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100-443887-100

Stems	31,000	High	Low	Last
Stem 7074	28	90	90	94
Stem 7075	2	87	88	84
Stem 7076	1	86	86	84
Stem 7077	1	86	86	84
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Stem 7079	1	86	86	84
Stem 7080	1	86	86	84
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Stem 7160	1	86	86	84
Stem 7161	1	86	86	84
Stem 7162	1	86	86	84
Stem 7163	1	86	86	84
Stem 7164	1	86	86	84
Stem 7165	1	86	86	

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

August 31, 1970

IRELAND

DM 100,000,000

3½ % Bearer Bonds due 1985

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KREDITBANK N.V.

KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGHOISE

KUEHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL

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LANDESBANK BERLIN-LAND-PFAIZ
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Limited

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LAZARD FRERES & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

Eurobond Market Gets a Big Boost

(Continued from Page 7)

bringing yields into line with SONJ levels.

Convertibles also got a big shot in the arm from the Wall Street rally, then closed the week with minor gains as the New York market turned to its consolidation stage.

The significant pickup in trading activity, especially in convertibles, is being fed not only by some long-dormant investors, but also by a new stress on short-term profits from traditionally inactive accounts.

There may be a small jolt ahead for the market in the form of another failure to meet a coupon payment due Sept. 1 by a small U.S. issue, but most people feel that such defaults have already been largely discounted and will not adversely affect the general market.

On Sept. 2, the New York Corp. announced its \$12 million, ten-year flotation, with a 9 1/2 percent coupon and pricing below par expected. This marks the first

SONJ issue apparently made a difference.

Reaction to the Cabot issue was somewhat mixed, but, as it is also a solid credit, most market observers suspect it will benefit from the overflow of demand for SONJ.

The City of Oslo's \$15 million of five-year notes with a 9 percent coupon were priced at 99 last week, before the new-issue announcements came out, to yield about 9 1/2 percent.

In the still-glamorous deutsche mark sector, France's telephone system announced its long-awaited 100 million DM, 15-year issue with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and pricing at 99 expected, which would put the yield around 8 5/8 percent.

The DM phenomenon is close to paralleling last year's pre-evaluation performance. According to Kreditbank Luxembourg, DM issues announced in 1969, totaling \$1.2 billion, amounted to 450 million DM, making up about three-quarters of total announcements. This August, with issues held down by

—a year ago, the 4 DM issues were yielding around 7 1/8 percent.

Cedel, the Luxembourg-based clearing system, set Sept. 26 as its date of incorporation. At a meeting last week, it was noted that with subscription lists still open the 44 banks already firmly committed to the plan have signed in for contributions "largely exceeding" the \$700,000-a-fee study indicated as a basic capital requirement.

Notable additions to the membership list thus far include Bank of America, First National City Bank, Barclays, and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Union Pay Claims Hit in Germany

COLOGNE, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The West German metal industry employers' federation claimed last week that union demands for pay increases were in reality 40 percent

Union Pay Claims Hit in Germany

COLOGNE, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The West German metal industry employers' federation claimed last week that union demands for pay increases were in reality 40 percent more than 15 percent as stated by the unions.

The federation said that in the North Rhine-Westphalia-North Baden areas, the union had asked, not only for a 15 percent pay hike, but also a 5 percent productivity bonus, making 40 percent altogether. In the Rhine-Meuse and Saar and Silesian areas, the total demand amounted to 32.5 percent, they said.

The union was misleading the public by saying it was claiming only 15 percent, which was too high in any case, the federation said.

Confederal industry employers will meet Aug. 31. The union has already given notice of terminating the agreements with the employers on Sept. 30.

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heated), sea bathing, wet. ski, dancing
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DADA's ISABEL. Modern. All rms. w. bath.

FOUR board \$11. Dbic, \$19. Bar, best-pool
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YUGOSLAVIA
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**BASSADOR, Deluxe, air-cond., indoor,
indoor pool. See view.T.71871, Tx. 34184.**

AN,

Lutz, Smith Top W. Germans in Doubles

United States Wins Davis Cup

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (AP)—The United States doubles team of Bob Lutz and Stan Smith triumphed over West Germany's Christian Kuhnke and Wilhelm Bungert, 3-2, 7-6, 6-4 in 80 minutes of slashing tennis and secured the Davis Cup for the United States for the 22d time.

The victory gave the Americans an insurmountable 3-0 lead in the best-of-five international tennis matches.

Yesterday, Arthur Ashe defeated Bungert, 6-2, 10-8, 6-2, and Cliff Richey downed Kuhnke, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 in singles matches.

The Americans are now tied with

Australia at 22-22 for victories in this international competition started in 1900. The Aussies, once overpowering in the Davis Cup, were eliminated early in the summer-long series.

In two matches tomorrow, reduced to exhibition status, Richey plays Bungert and Ashe plays what he says may be his Davis Cup finale against Kuhnke.

It was a disappointing and frustrating end for the dark-haired West German, who surprised tennis followers by sweeping past Denmark, Egypt, Belgium, Russia, India and Spain into the challenge round for the first time in the country's history.

"They never won a set here."

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Yesterday, after the first match, the challenge round appeared headed for an early ending.

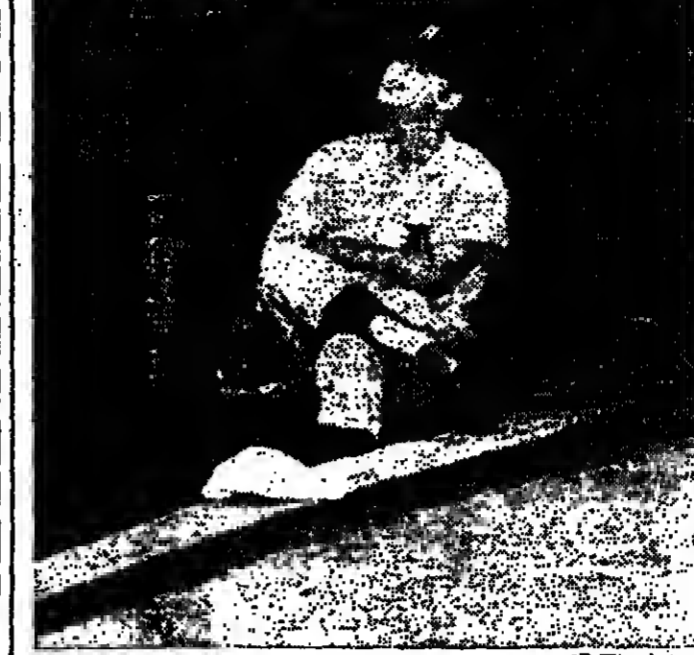
Never within a point of dropping service, Ashe needed 51 minutes to defeat Bungert at Harold T. Clark Stadium.

The surprise of the opening day, and the match that had the largest crowd of 7,500 applauding throughout, was Richey's 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 conquest of Kuhnke, West Germany's No. 1 player.

Apparently stung by statements that he was the vulnerable one on the American squad, the 25-year-old Texan justified the faith of Ed Turville, the captain, in his challenge-round debut.

"Ask Fred Stolle where the ship is now," Turville said, excitedly after Richey's 71-minute triumph had given the defenders a 2-0 lead.

Turville was referring to sta-



BACK IN THE CORNER—McLain in the dugout during A's-Tigers game, after which he was suspended for the second time this year.

Tigers Suspend Denny For Dousing Writers

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Denny McLain, the Detroit Tigers pitcher who got into hot water over his off-the-field as well as on-the-field antics, is back in trouble again, this time because of a "cold-water" incident.

McLain, a former 31-game winner struggling through a campaign which didn't start until his suspension was lifted on July 1, was suspended from the Tigers Friday night for dousing two Detroit sports-writers with buckets of ice water.

He would get suspended if there was any more trouble, Campbell said. "The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn (who suspended McLain for the first half of this season because of his association with gamblers), also told him that when he came back."

(Saturday, after the suspension, McLain criticized Campbell for causing the collapse of the third place Tigers by poor management and the Detroit player said he didn't want to play for Campbell anymore.)

McLain had vowed before the game, "I'm going to get all you guys," in his impish manner while two writers were sitting on the players' bench.

He doused Jim Hawkins of the Detroit Free Press and Watson Spolander of the Detroit News, both while their backs were to McLain, and the Detroit pitcher reportedly said, "two down and two to go."

McLain has suffered through his first losing season since 1964. He was 2-6 with a 4.65 earned run average through Wednesday night's loss to the California Angels, after which he was very snappish with writers following the game.

Patti Hogan Comes Back To Upset Mrs. Court

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 30 (UPI)—Patti Hogan of La Jolla, Calif., trailing at match point in the second set, came back to score one of the year's big upsets in tennis by defeating Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia yesterday in the semi-finals of the \$25,000 Marlboro open championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Mrs. Court, who had lost all ten previous meetings with the world's premier woman player, recovered for a 1-6, 7-6, 6-4 victory and faces Kerry Melville of Australia in today's final. The Californian was seeded and Miss Melville was No. 8.

Miss Melville kept Mrs. Judy T. Dalton, also of Australia, away from the net and easily won, 6-3, 6-2, in the other semi-final.

Mrs. Court, who is seeking to become the second woman to win the grand slam when she plays next week at Forest Hills, dominated the first set, the ball Aussie gave away only five points on serve and registered service breaks in the second and sixth games.

Miss Hogan, winner of the Easton grass championship here last year, attempted to break up Mrs. Court's devastating all-round game by hitting up numerous lobs. It didn't seem to matter much as Margaret got a break in the third game.

Mrs. Court had a match point in the ninth game, but erred on a half-volley for deuce. Patti scored on an overhead and another error by Mrs. Court. The 30-year-old Californian, trailing by 30-0 in the 19th game, registered the tying break as Mrs. Court's serve failed her for three double-faults.

The match went to 6-4, necessitating a tie-breaker game. Miss Hogan won by 5-3 as Margaret tossed in another double-fault, her seventh of the test.

In men's play, Bob Carmichael, an Australian now living in Paris, defeated second-seeded Ken Rosewall, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. His opponent today for the \$2,000 top prize will be first-seeded Rod Laver of Australia. Laver beat Alexander Metreveli, of Russia, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3.

Bradshaw Stars as Steelers Beat Giants

By George Vecsey

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Jerry Bradshaw, golden-haired and enthusiastic, was the star of the first football game in Three Rivers Stadium Friday night, leading the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-6 victory over the New York Giants.

The tall rookie from Louisiana Tech burst onto the artificial turf and immediately looked like a bigger bargain than the nearly completed \$35-million stadium rising just across the river from downtown. He completed 15 of 23 passes for 244 yards and one touchdown in front of 35,951 fans.

It was Bradshaw's first game as a pro as he signed less than two weeks ago after a contract dispute with the Giants' quarterback was more familiar but less popular than Bradshaw. Dick Shiner had been a regular for almost two dreary years before going to the Giants last spring. He was replacing Fran Tarkenton, who has a slight injury, and Shiner, while as bland as Bradshaw, was not exactly golden.

Bradshaw looked excellent from the beginning, but a fumble by Preston Pearson spoiled the drive. Then Shiner could go nowhere and little Hubie Bryant went 44 yards with a punt return to set up Pearson's 3-yard touchdown run. Bradshaw leaped into the end zone to congratulate Pearson.

Shiner, making his first start for the Giants, failed to throw the ball away, but Bradshaw tossed a 37-yard touchdown to Ron Shanklin that persuaded more of the long-suffering Steelers fans.

The hall traveled perhaps 55 yards in the air with a trajectory and velocity most quarterbacks could not produce in a million years. The ball rocketed into Shanklin's hands 3 yards before he reeled out of the end zone.

In the second half, Bradshaw came back at the start and showed the fans even more ability. He completed a pass-off, with Bob Lortgen mauling him. He threw a bullet up the middle for a first down, hitting Willie Richardson over the middle. Then he was intercepted near the goal line, but the fans cheered that, too.

In other NFL exhibitions:

Rams 16, Chargers 14.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Three field goals by David Ray and a 27-yard touchdown pass by Roman Gabriel gave Los Angeles a 16-14 victory over San Diego last night.

The third largest crowd in San Diego Stadium history, 33,203, saw the Rams' defense hold the Chargers without a first down in the second half.

Cardinals 24, Bears 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Rookie linebacker Don Parish's touchdown on the game's second play spurred St. Louis to a 24-3 triumph last night over Chicago.

Falcons 22, Chiefs 17.

ATLANTA, Aug. 30 (AP)—A 98-yard return by Tom McCarley of a field goal attempt and two field goals by rookie Kenny Vinyard led Atlanta to a 22-17 victory over Kansas City last night.

Saints 26, Patriots 20.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 30 (AP)—Quarterback Billy Kilmer passed for two touchdowns and twice brought New Orleans back behind for a 26-20 exhibition victory over Boston last night.

Running back Ernie Wheelwright scored the winning touchdown with 1:55 left on the clock, sweeping around left end for four yards to cap a 65-yard Kilmer-directed drive.

Others 37, Cowboys 21.

HOUSTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Speedster Jerry Lewis scored three touchdowns and set up another with a 37-yard pass last night as Houston, backed by a tremendous first-half defense, upset Dallas, 37-21.

It was the first time in four games the Oilers had defeated their Texas rivals.

Astros 25, Braves 7.

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 30 (AP)—John Brodie fired three touchdowns passes as San Francisco easily beat Denver, 25-7, last night.

Brodie connected with tight end Ted Kwalick for the first touchdown late in the first period. Denver tied the score at 7-7 on a Pete Liske-to-Pete Little pass for 56 yards in the second period. After a safety, Brodie passed to Gene Washington, also on a 56-yard play, for a 16-7 San Francisco lead.

Washington's 56-yard touchdown pass was the longest in the game.

Bick's Future in Cup Races Is Carried Away in a Fog

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 30 (UPI)—Baron M. Bick, head of the French-American Cup syndicate, was trounced in four straight races by Australia's Girel II, declared today he would never again compete for the coveted Cup.

"No more America's Cup," the Baron said in denouncing the International Committee which ran the best-of-seven elimination series between Girel II and the French yacht, France.

"For five years I planned this challenge and in three races of the four we did not know which was the better boat," he said.

Bick declared that he was done as a "dishonor" by the U.S. Committee and the International Committee in the challenge series, got lost in a heavy fog and had to be towed back to shore without ever finding the finishing line. Bick said the race should have never started in such poor visibility.

Bick's son, Bruno, said that the French team would remain to aid the Australians in their preparations for the Sept. 15 America's Cup contest.

It appears as if Intrepid will be Girel's opponent.

However, Valiant was still in contention for the role of Cup defender.

It was Intrepid's fifth straight victory over Valiant and her eighth victory against one defeat in a series which started Aug. 18. Should Intrepid be twice again, she would be the first two-time Cup defender since Columbia in 1899 and 1901.

Intrepid defended the Cup in 1967, defeating Australia's Dame Pattie in four straight races.

East Germany 1st In European Cup Track and Field

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (UPI)—East Germany won six of 20 events to capture the two-day 1970 European track and field cup today. Russia, the defending champion, was second and West Germany third.

Victories by world record holder Wolfgang Nordwig in the pole vault, Siegfried Senko in the 200-meter dash and Jozsef Dezsos in the triple jump in today's competition led the East Germans to 102 points.

The Russians, who have won the Bruno Zauli Cup in the previous two competitions, won only three events and collected 82.5 points.

The West Germans, who had their only victory in the 5,000 meters today, scored 70 points. Poland was fourth with 52, France fifth with 47, Sweden sixth with 38, and Italy seventh and last with 47 points.

East Germany had a slight lead after yesterday's events.

The 10,000-meter race, won yesterday by East Germany's European champion Jurgen Haase in 28:26.5, was one of the highlights of the meet.

Jean Wadoux, French holder of the European record, led the 10,000-meter race until 300 meters from home when Italy's Francesco Arzese came from behind to beat the Frenchman. Wadoux was also beaten by Poland's Denysk Smorkowski. Arzese's winning time was 3:42.3.

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Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

(Continued from Page 10)

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